

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XIII.

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TARIFF BILL PASSED

The House Takes Final Action on the Wilson Measure.

THE VOTE 204 YEAS TO 140 NAYS.

But Seventeen Democrats Held Out and Voted Against the Measure.

IT WAS A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

Wild Scenes in the House After the Announcement of the Ballot—The Capitol Literally Jammed With Spectators. Great Interest Taken in the Last Three Hours' Debate—The Proceedings of the Senate Were Very Tame.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At 6 o'clock last night, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American Capitol, the Wilson tariff bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 140. The events leading up to it were almost unparalleled in our annals.

At 12 o'clock, after a preliminary skirmish of an hour over the barley schedule, the bill was reported to the house and the closing speeches were made. Such a vast concourse of people as assembled to hear these last arguments upon the great economic issue about to be submitted for final arbitration to the representatives of the American people had never before been seen within the precincts of the nation's legislative Capitol. Nothing like it was ever known in the history of the oldest inhabitant of the capital.

For hours before the debate began the corridors leading to the galleries were a surging mass of humanity, which finally became so great that men cried out in terror and women fainted in fright. It was estimated that over 20,000 attempted to gain admittance to the galleries of the house. Their seating capacity is about 3,000, and every available seat was occupied long before the gavel dropped. The people were lined against the walls and banked against the doors. So great did the crush become that the members of the house secured permission to bring their wives upon the floor.

Shortly after the house convened at 11 o'clock the crowds in the immense gallery on the north side of the chamber became so great that there was imminent danger that some of the people would be pressed over the railing into the house below. Those in the corridors kept crushing into the doorways and those still further back pressed forward until the stairs and aisles of the gallery were literally packed with a mob of restless, impatient men.

The crowding in at the doors, however, continued until Speaker Crisp, who had been nervously noting the dangerous packing of people, interrupted the roll-call long enough to say that it was in the interest of safety to human life that the doorway should be cleared. He asked the doorman of the gallery to clear out some of those who stood in the entrances so as to make those already inside as comfortable as possible, without being in danger. It was next to impossible, however, to at once execute this order, as there was absolutely no room for the ejection of those who had found entrance into the aisles, but the policemen kept pressing back the people until they had materially reduced the danger that was so very apparent.

When Mr. Reed, the first speaker, arose at last to deliver the final plea for protection, the overhanging galleries were black and dense with the spectators who thronged them. Every inch of space upon the floor was taken. It was a brilliant, as well as a large assembly. Only 10 of the 354 members of the house were absent; many grave and reverend senators and other distinguished personages were on the floor, and in the galleries were Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Vice President Stevenson and other ladies of eminence and distinction.

Then for three hours the oratory of the champions of the two economic systems followed—Reed, Crisp and Wilson—while their partisans made the air vocal with their shouts of approval. The appearance of the speaker of the house upon the floor engaged in debate was in itself a remarkable as well as an unusual thing. Each of the speakers seemed to be in his best form, and the speeches which they delivered will rank among the most brilliant of their lives. When these were finished Mr. Wilson, who spoke last, was lifted on the shoulders of his admiring colleagues and carried triumphantly from the hall amid a scene of unmatched enthusiasm.

When it came to voting the victory for the measure was overwhelming. The vote upon the income tax proposition (taken in connection with the in-

ternal revenue amendment) stood 182 to 50. Only 12 Republicans voted upon this proposition. Seven for and five against. The Democratic opposition amounted to 45.

The last effort was made by those Democrats who are opposed to the measure in whole or in part, led by Mr. Covert of New York, to recommit the bill, but the Republicans refused to join in this attempt to scotch the measure, and ended in a dismal failure. But 36 Democrats voted for it, not enough to secure the yeas and nays—a record-making vote.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was a surprise. Amid the most intense enthusiasm Democrat after Democrat who had been counted upon to vote against the measure, like Blanchard, Beltzhoover, Boatner, Cockran, Coombs, Dunn, English, Geissenhainer, McAleer, Ryan and others recorded their votes in the affirmative. Only 17 Democrats of all the boasted Democratic opposition to the measure stood out to the end and voted against it. As each one cast his vote it was greeted by applause and cheers from the Republican side.

Those who voted against it were Bartlett, Campbell, Covert, Cummings, Haines, Hendrix, Schermerhorn and Sickles of New York, Cadmus of New Jersey, Sperry and Pago of Connecticut, Geary of California, Sibley of Pennsylvania and Davey, Meyer, Price and Robertson of Louisiana. The majority for the bill, 64, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee.

When the speaker announced the vote cheering followed upon the Democratic side. Papers, hats, congressional records, and in fact everything which Democrats could lay their hands upon were flung high in the air.

Mr. Wilson quickly moved to adjourn. Mr. Boutelle tried to intervene with a question on privilege, but the motion to adjourn cut him off. The house thereupon adjourned, and the exciting events of the day were over.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The proceedings of the senate were very tame compared to that of the house.

Senator Hill presented resolutions of the New York legislature congratulating the president on his abandonment of his Hawaiian policy and protesting against the Wilson tariff bill.

A resolution was presented by Senator Allen directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate what amount of paper money issued by the government has been redeemed since 1875 and how much of it, if any, has been reissued; also, what authority of law exists for the gold reserve and when it was established and why it is now maintained.

Senator Gorman objected to the request for immediate consideration of the resolution and went over.

Senator Peffer presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate how many offers of bond purchases have been presented, giving the names and places of business of the persons, firms or corporations, and for what amounts and in what sums respectively the bonds have been sold.

Senator Vest secured unanimous consent that the bill for a site and erection of a new government printing office should be made a special order for next Wednesday, and be considered until disposed of.

The bond question was again taken up and consumed the rest of the time until adjournment.

The principal speeches of the day were made by Senator Stewart and Senator Allison, both of whom contended that the secretary of the treasury had no power to issue bonds for other purposes than redemption, and that it would be a violation of law for the secretary of the treasury to use the money thus accruing for the purpose of meeting current expenditures.

At 5:10 o'clock, on motion of Senator Faulkner, the senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 the senate adjourned.

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Willow and Wooden Ware Warehouse of Felix & Marston.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fire broke out in the warehouse of Felix & Marston, the oldest willow and wooden ware warehouse in the west. The building is located on canal street at the intersection of Henry street, and is about 100 by 125 feet in area, extending back to the Pennsylvania company's tracks.

About 25 employees were in the building when the fire started, and the flames spread so rapidly that escape by means of the elevators was cut off and the men rescued with difficulty. Two of the employees were badly burned and seriously cut in making their escapes through a window.

Within an hour and a half after the discovery of the blaze, the stock was a total loss and the building badly damaged. The total loss is \$130,000; the damage to stock being \$80,000 and to the building \$50,000.

One of the walls in falling buried two frame dwellings, crushing them beneath the bricks and burning timbers. The occupants of the cottages narrowly escaped with their lives, and their household effects are a total loss.

Wholesale House Closed By Debts.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2.—The wholesale grocery house of L. M. Brown & Sons has made an assignment. Ira G. Howe is the assignee. This is one of the old established houses of Lafayette. So far as can be learned the firm's liabilities are about \$20,000. Their assets are placed at \$80,000. There are no preferred creditors. The impossibility of making collections is the cause.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

The Insurgents Again Bombard the City of Rio Janeiro.

TWO OF THEIR SHIPS DISABLED.

The Insurgents Making Preparations to Land—The Government Telegraph Wires Have Been Cut and Further News Not Obtainable—Admiral Da Gama's Letter to the Foreign Naval Commanders.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 2.—The insurgents have obtained a fresh supply of provisions. There has been a smart exchange of shots between the insurgents' squadron and the government forts. Both the insurgent ships Tamandare and Aquidabam were struck and slightly damaged.

The insurgents are making preparations to effect a landing.

The government telegraph wires have been cut.

Confirmed From Another Source.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the bombardment of the city continues. Brokers at Rio Janeiro have cabled to La Plata urging that no cargoes be received for Bahia. The revolution is said to be gaining ground.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA'S STATEMENT.

Substance of the Letter Sent to the Conference of Naval Commanders.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 2.—The following is the letter which Admiral Da Gama sent to the conference of naval commanders of the various nations represented here to discuss the action of Admiral Benham in protecting American vessels which wished to go to their wharves against interference on the part of the insurgents.

"At the beginning of the revolution the city of Rio Janeiro was defended by six field pieces and was at the mercy of the squadron in the harbor. The chiefs of the foreign naval fleets, in a collective and unanimous note, declared that they would oppose with force a bombardment, unless it was provoked from the land. On learning of this President Peixoto withdrew his field pieces, and by strategem began the work of refortifying the city with numerous and heavy guns.

"The work was begun secretly and was completed openly. All the hills in the city were marked by fortifications and the monasteries and factories were converted into fortresses. Trenches were dug in the streets and other methods were taken to make the city secure. Along with these measures it was reported that it was the intention of the government soon to open fire upon the squadron."

After making this statement Admiral Da Gama, in his communication, asks: "Are the conditions the same? Are not you to blame for the change? Should you not force Peixoto to keep his compact? The task of the squadron is more arduous, bloody and dangerous, but we do not falter."

"Our compact will be kept to the last, but we reserve the right to reply to the city batteries when they deserve it without notice. The blame for the result will be upon you."

Admiral Benham sent word to Admiral Da Gama that he would not interfere with his military operations, and told him that he would only object when he fired on American ships for the purpose of frightening them from going to their wharves.

Admiral Benham says that no compact exists between the commanders of the foreign fleets. They withdrew from their agreement for the protection of the city against bombardment by the insurgents months ago.

The admiral says that he has asked his government at Washington whether he shall insist upon notice being given by the insurgents previous to any attempt to bombard the city. He thinks that if Rio Janeiro is fortified he will not be justified in interfering with any move of this sort on the part of Admiral Da Gama.

It is evident that the commanders of the other fleets are also doubtful on this point, as they have also asked instructions from their governments.

Admiral Benham has warned the commanders of American ships in the harbor that a bombardment is possible. He has told them what they should do, and indicated to what extent he could protect them.

Damages For a Boycott.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The South Bend Lumber Dealers association, which declared a boycott against Newton Jackson, has been directed by the supreme court to pay damages to Jackson, and is perpetually enjoined from interfering with his business. The St. Joseph county court has decided for the association, but the supreme court reverses the decision.

Anna Gould Engaged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—George Gould announced at Mrs. Parson Stevens' dance that his sister, Anna, is engaged to be married to William Harriman, a prominent young club man of New York. Anna has millions, which is the chief reason of the general interest in the event.

Tired of Being a Target.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Feb. 2.—David Davis, the city marshal of Vanceburg, elected a few days ago, has resigned his sacred trust, stating in his letter that he could not afford to be shot at nights for the small sum allowed him by the council.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Net Increase of the Debt During January Was \$7,930,064.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The public debt statement issued yesterday shows that the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during January was \$7,930,064. The interest bearing debt increased \$780; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$29,900 and the debt bearing no interest increased \$1,564,594.

There was a decrease in the cash balance in the treasury during the month of \$6,298,455. The interest bearing debt is \$535,100,000, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,884,630, and the debt bearing no interest, \$37,217,805, a total debt of \$603,142,525. The certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, amount to \$612,059,191, an increase during January of \$7,741,557.

The gold reserve is \$65,650,175 and the net cash balance \$18,481,014, a total available balance of \$84,032,089, a decrease during the month of \$4,299,455. The total cash in the treasury is \$737,120,153. Government receipts from all sources during January were \$34,082,738, and the expenditures \$31,309,665.

Receipts for the seven months of the fiscal year were \$175,793,188, and expenditures \$220,686,478, a deficiency of \$44,888,293. Compared with the same period of the previous year the customs receipts fell off in round numbers \$40,000,000, and the internal revenue receipts fell off \$12,000.

The civil and miscellaneous expenses during the same period decreased about \$5,000,000, the expenditures on account war increased \$5,000,000, the expenditures on account of the navy increased \$3,000,000, and on account of pensions decreased \$11,000,000.

The receipts of customs at New York were \$8,135,831, compared with receipts of \$15,351,892 in January, 1893, and \$11,960,445 in January, 1892. The receipts this January were paid, 17 per cent in gold coin, as compared with 28 per cent in 1892. The total gold in the treasury, coin and bullion is \$142,665,594.

Wilhelm's Rescript.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The emperor's rescript addressed upon the occasion of his birthday to Chancellor von Caprivi, is published by the Reichsanzeiger. The rescript says that upon entering a fresh year of life and the 25th of his connection with the army, the emperor has been gladdened by many proofs of true loyalty by the German nation, which vied with the German princes in doing honor and in giving pleasure to the emperor during the double festival. The emperor remarks that it has afforded him heartfelt satisfaction to learn how greatly the visit of the statesmen who had deserved so well of his sovereign and of the empire had enhanced the glad sympathy tendered to the emperor by all patriotic hearts.

Bridges Should Be Protected.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Last spring William Hutchings, a prominent farmer residing near Darlington, started home one night under the influence of liquor. While crossing a small unguarded bridge, the team having no guidance, went off into the ditch. Hutchings was thrown under the wagon and killed. The administrator of his estate brought suit against the county, and the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at \$1,000, the court holding that all public bridges should be protected by a guard rail.

Oil Excitement Increasing.

FOSTORIA, O., Feb. 2.—The oil excitement continues with increasing fury. The Lambright well is still throwing out 2,000 barrels a day, even with the tools yet in the well. The hotels of the city are crowded, and some extremely fancy bids have been made for oil leases on land near the two famous wells—the Maloney and the Lambright. Another well reached the sand last night, with every indication of being a gusher. Two wells are located just two miles west of the city limits, and dozens of derricks are going up around the big wells.

Brought Back by a Deputy Sheriff.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Deputy Sheriff Sherry has returned here with Professor W. F. Gunter from Grant City, Mo., where Gunter was arrested charged with embezzling several hundred dollars from his employers, Emil Wulscher & Son of Indianapolis, who have a branch house here. Gunter says that he owes the firm only about \$30, and he can account for some instruments charged to him, but which were not sold. Gunter led the Christian church choir here, and he has many sympathizers. He will stand trial.

Strike in a Rolling Mill.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Feb. 2.—The beaters and rollers in the jobbing mills in the Etna Standard iron and steel works have struck because the company will not hereafter pay \$1.50 per ton extra for working double steel slabs, as formerly. Such work is done by automatic machinery at the Carnegie and Cleveland mills, while here it is done by hand. The manager says that he will declare their jobs vacant if they do not return to work next Monday.

White Caps Frustrated.

LONGVIEW, Tex., Feb. 2.—White Caps attempted to take Tom Tompkins, a negro living four miles north of this place, about midnight, last night. Being refused admittance, the mob battered down the door, but was met by a double-barrel shotgun, which was discharged into the crowd, and it is thought dangerously wounded one of the party, who was carried away in great haste, leaving the negro master of the situation.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Poseyville,

20 miles from here, on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad, suffered a serious fire loss last night. One business block was burned. The estimated loss is \$35,000; insurance about half.

FIVE DAYS IN HAWAII

Details of Events Happening Up to January 17.

NO STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

The People Preparing for a Grand Blow-out in Celebration of the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Provisional Government—United States Warships Refuse to Take Part.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The brig W. G. Irwin arrived from Honolulu yesterday evening bringing advices to Jan. 17, five days later than last advices received here by the steamer

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:
One Year.....\$3.00 Three Months.....75
Six Months.....1.50 One Month.....25
DELIVERED BY CARRIER:
Per Week.....6 cents

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

November Election, 1894.
County Judge,
THOMAS R. PHISTER.
County Clerk,
T. M. PEARCE.
County Attorney,
FRANK P. O'DONNELL.
Sheriff,
J. C. JEFFERSON.
Assessor,
JOHN C. EVERETT.
Surveyor,
W. C. PELLIAM.
Coroner,
JAMES C. OWENS.
Jailer,
R. C. KIRK.

Fair weather; slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

The Assembly will have to get up and dust. It is really very much discouraged at the result of its work thus far, since only two of its bills have become laws, and only one or two others ready for the Governor's inspection. The question naturally arises, what is to be done with the three hundred other bills now up for consideration? It looks as if two-thirds of them would go to pot, and the session end with practically nothing done. It is sad, but it's so.—Frankfort Capital.

And yet, with all this staring them in the face the House wastes a lot of its time on such clap-trap resolutions as that of Judge Beckner instructing the U. S. Senators not to vote to confirm Judge Peckham.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the State paid \$100,021.88 for the support of pauper idiots. The number of idiots cared for that year were 1,418. The cost last year was \$66,862.28, and the number 1,490, showing a sensible decrease in the cost. This decrease was brought about by the law compelling the counties to pay a portion of the annual allowance of \$75 for the support of each idiot. An effort is being made to repeal this law and return to the old order of things when the State paid all of the allowance. The new law, however, is working well, and should be let alone.

AN INCOME TAX.

The strongest and most effective speech yet made in Congress in favor of the income tax proposition was that of Representative Bryan of Nebraska. The close of his remarks was the signal for vociferous applause. His speech is worthy of careful consideration. He said:

The objections urged against the income tax are more numerous than weighty. Some have denied the constitutionality of the income tax, but the Supreme Court settled the question beyond controversy in the Springer case. A very few have denied the justice of an income tax. The principle is indorsed by nearly all writers on political economy, and commends itself to every unprejudiced mind.

A New York paper contained, a few days ago, a sketch of the richest woman in the United States, with property worth \$60,000,000 and an income of more than \$3,000,000 annually. She lives in a cheap boarding house and brings her living expenses within \$500 or \$600? Who will say that it is just that she should pay the same amount of tax to support the Federal Government that is paid by a family with an income of \$500 or \$600. While this is an extreme case, it is, nevertheless, true that a tax upon consumption bears much more severely upon the poor than upon the rich in proportion to their means. The New York Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting, denounced the income tax as a war measure, and declared that it was repealed by unanimous consent as soon as the war was over. This is refreshing ignorance from so intelligent a body. The fact is that the income tax was repealed by only one majority in the Senate, and such eminent men as Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, opposed its repeal and insisted that it was the most just of all the taxes then imposed. It was repealed because the protected industries wanted to continue tariff taxation, and there never has been a day, from the time of its repeal until now, when it has been objectionable to the majority of the American people. It is objected that this tax will endanger the tariff bill. I am not afraid that any Democratic member will refuse to relieve the common people of the heavy burdens placed upon them by the McKinley bill for fear that he will impose a light burden, by means of an income tax, upon those who are amply able to bear it.

Ward McAllister, the leader of the New York Four Hundred, said the other day that the income tax, if adopted, would compel many of the best people of New York to live abroad, where living is cheaper. But whither will they fly? England taxes incomes more than 2 per cent. Prussia as high as 4 per cent. Switzerland as high as 8 per cent. Italy as high as 12 per cent. and Austria as high as 20 per cent. But who will expatriate himself rather than support his Government? Who will choose life under monarchy, even without an income tax, rather than life in a Republic with a 2 per cent? If such there be, let them depart. We can better dispense with their wealth than submit to the contamination of their presence.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Communication From "Farmer" Advocating the Passage of the Hiles Bill.

Editor Bulletin: The question of compulsory education opens up a wide field for discussion which, when studied in its various forms and complexities, leads to a confusion of ideas which bury in obscurity the one great fundamental principle which its promoters desire to establish.

The right of parental influence in every detail of instruction is accorded under the fifteen bill; the widest range and latitude in the social, religious and domestic training of the child is guaranteed under its provisions, and no requirement or exaction made except that every child, male and female, of sound mind and body, shall have a fair and comprehensive knowledge of the ordinary branches of the English language. Is there anything vicious or repugnant about that? Is there a sentiment or expression anywhere in its construction that will not prove beneficial, if judiciously enforced? When we turn to the fast census of our State and note the alarming development of illiteracy among our people no other conclusion can be reached, but the most outspoken disapproval of the present method of conducting the public schools. Kentucky boasts of her magnificent school fund, of her ability to employ the most talented teachers in her public schools, but what will it avail unless measures are adopted that will bring under the tutorage of these instructors the children for whom the fund was created to benefit. Our present method is adjudged a failure by the leading educators of the State, and more decided measures are the means they advocate to obtain the desired end. A compulsory law of conservative tendencies imposes no hardship upon the masses nor deprives the child of a single privilege it should enjoy, for with the intelligent and thoughtful parent educational training of the child is the first consideration, law or no law; but it is the exception where the wholesome and beneficial effects of coercive attendance accomplishes the great good. It reaches out and brings into the custody of refinement and culture the offspring of that element of society whose most distinctive feature is negligence in the early training of their children. It makes better men and better women of the parents by the edifying influence of refined manners instilled in the child at school. It affords an early development of mental faculties which inspire confidence and superiority in later and more formative years. Turn to our own county for example, and notwithstanding the very liberal provision made for educational purposes, how many children are to-day out of school? Not absent for the want of books, suitable clothes to wear or other inaccessible advantages, but solely on account of the criminal neglect of parents who are incapable of appreciating the value of an education. Tuition is furnished gratis, school houses and furniture of the most modern and improved patterns are supplied at public expense, for what? To open up a new field of employment at exorbitant compensation for teachers and assistants? Not much. For what then are the people of Mason County paying nearly or quite \$35,000 per annum to the public school fund (22c. State, 15c. county)? For the educational training and moral improvement of that very class of children who to-day are permitted by recreant parents to become grown men and women with barely scholarship enough to squint their names in a rude and unintelligible way. Under such conditions can it be said that society is invading forbidden territory when it demands of the Legislature suitable safeguards against such a low range of intellectual depravity? This movement is held in contempt by certain mushroom grandees and penny upstarts at Frankfort on the ground that legal safeguards of parent and child should not obtain. Such conditions have always obtained and always will. If the parent denies food, shelter and treatment to the child, the law says you shall. If he is disposed to brutal or inhuman treatment, the law says you shall not. Then why not make it obligatory on the parent to endow the child with the most essential acquirement of modern civilization? Don't misunderstand my position on this vital question. I favor no backward step in our public school system by reducing revenues. Our State and county law has always received my unqualified endorsement, and I yet stand by it, but not, however, without a keen conception of its sad deficiency which I have hoped the people would correct when opportunity offered.

Only \$1.50 to Cincinnati and Return.

On Wednesday, February 14, the C. and O. will run its second theatrical excursion of the season to Cincinnati. Tickets will be good on all regular trains on this date and returning on special train leaving Cincinnati at 11:30 p. m. Round trip rate from Maysville only \$1.50.

Following is the list of attractions at the leading theatres: Walnut Street, Fanny Davenport, in her great spectacular production, "Cleopatra;" Grand Opera House, the Lilliputian in "A Trip to Mars;" Havlin's Theatre, Duncan B. Harries in the strong melo-drama, "The Paymaster." First-class legitimate and vaudeville attractions will be at Heuck's, People's and Fountain theatres and Robinson's Opera House. Wednesday being regular matinee day, this will give parties going an opportunity of visiting both afternoon and evening performances. For further particulars, see small bills, or address nearest ticket agent.

Roll of Honor.

Following is the report of the male department of the High school for January:

Monthly enrollment.....22
Average daily attendance.....21
Per cent. of attendance.....95

ROLL OF HONOR.

Gordon Sulser, Holton Key,
Earl Newell, Percie Brose, John O'Donnell,
David Miller, Frank Wright,
Frank McCarahan, Edward Moss,
Bernard Poffitt, John Wood,
Ethan Bradley, Harry Lauburn,
John Power, William Fristoe.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Annie Wilson and niece, Miss Mamie Scott, of Mayslick, will leave tomorrow on a trip to various points in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, of Cincinnati, have returned home after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Greenwood.

Mrs. Mary G. Clarke and daughters, Mrs. J. H. Rogers and Mrs. Jennie Clarke, left Thursday for New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

Rev. John Reeves, of Flemingsburg, Presiding Elder of the Maysville district M. E. Church, South, is in town. He preached at Mitchell Chapel last night.

Dover News: "Mrs. W. W. Tabb and her daughter, Mrs. Mattie F. Johnson, of Seymour, Ind., were the guests of Dover relatives the past week. They are both natives and former residents of Dover, but this is their first visit here for a number of years."

Interesting Lectures.

Rev. Geo. P. Weaver will deliver a series of lectures at the Third Street M. E. Church, Feb. 5th, 6th, 7th, hand-somely illustrated by stereopticon views. He has just returned from a six months' tour through Scotland, England, France and Italy, and has secured the best views of cathedrals, palaces, art galleries and public buildings, including exteriors and interiors, together with the master pieces of statuary and paintings.

Mr. Weaver made a careful study of the habits and manners of the people, and will present much of the amusing as well as instructive things of the Old World.

The price of admission has been reduced to meet the present stringent times, so that no one need fail to enjoy these valuable lectures. All should avail themselves of this rare opportunity to see the best in Europe.

The Bed Corner's New Cutter.

Mr. H. T. Clinkenbaird, the well-known cutter, who for the past eight years has been with the J. N. Wilson Company, and fate with J. J. Conwell & Co., has accepted a position as first cutter with John T. Martin & Co., the largest clothier and merchant tailor of Maysville. Mr. Martin is an old Lexington boy, and we congratulate him on securing the services of Mr. Clinkenbaird. His friends wish him success.—Lexington Leader.

Mr. Clinkenbaird is one of the best cutters in the State. He not only makes a perfect fit but puts the style and finish to a garment so seldom found in a town of our size. Mr. Martin is not only to be congratulated but every wearer of clothing in this section is to be congratulated on having an opportunity of having their clothing cut by an artist like Mr. Clinkenbaird.

Mardi Gras, February 6th, 1894.

On account of Mardi Gras celebration at Mobile and New Orleans, the L. and N. will sell round trip tickets to these points as follows: to Mobile, \$20.65; to New Orleans, \$21.90. Tickets will be sold January 30th to February 4th inclusive; return limit February 28th.

Postponed.

The entertainment announced to be given at the opera house to-night for the benefit of the Associated Charities has been postponed until next Tuesday night.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will meet on Monday next, at the residence of Mr. C. S. Wood, on Front street, at 2:30 o'clock. A full attendance particularly desired.

PHILADELPHIA now has 664 places dedicated to religious worship, 136 belonging to the Presbyterians, 126 to the Methodists, 102 to the Episcopalians, 95 to the Baptists, 61 to the Catholics and 40 to the Lutherans.

SECURE your seats for the Harvard Quartette entertainment at opera house Monday evening, Feb. 5th. Tickets now on sale at J. J. Wood's, J. C. Pecor's, T. J. Chenoweth's and J. J. Reynolds' drug stores. General admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

THE C. and O. will deliver 200 carloads of lumber soon—350,000 feet—at Dover, for John Barrett & Son, of the Levana Mills and Marine Ways, to be used in the construction of barges. It was bought in West Virginia, and the freight and charges to Dover will amount to \$3,000.

THE Lord visited Mitchell Chapel last night in saving power. There were three conversions. Rev. John Reeves preached one of his characteristic sermons. Many were turned away for want of room. The Spirit is doing his office work all over East Maysville. "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." Don't forget the children service to-morrow at 3 p. m.

The New House Chaplain.

The new chaplain of the house of representatives, Rev. Edward Bagby, is still a young man, being only 28 years of age. He is a member of the denomination known as the Disciples of Christ, gener-



REV. EDWARD BAGBY.

ally called Christians. Mr. Bagby is pastor of the Ninth street church of that denomination in Washington, and has been with the congregation from its start as a mission chapel two years ago. Mr. Bagby was born in King and Queen county, Va., Sept. 29, 1865, and was reared in Richmond. He was educated at the Kentucky university, graduating in both the classical and theological courses at that institution and afterward taking the degree of bachelor of divinity at Yale.

Emil Frey.

Emil Frey, president of the Swiss republic, was a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the war of the rebellion. At the beginning of hostilities he was employed near Chicago as a farmhand, and on July 8, 1861, he enlisted as a sergeant with Company E of the Twenty-fourth Illinois infantry. For a time he was held as a hostage by the Confederacy and confined in Libby prison. He left the army a major with a record for distinguished service, but with a shattered constitution.—Chicago Mail.

Star Photography.

Star photography is one of the most tedious operations known. In some cases the exposure of the plate must last for several hours. During all this time both the plate and telescope must be moved so that the image of the star will be stationary on the plate. The exposure of a star of the sixteenth magnitude is two hours, and only the image of one at a time can be secured unless those adjoining happen to be of the same size.—Exchange.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Real Estate Transfers.

Leo Acker and wife to H. J. Frederick, undivided half interest in a lot on Fleming pike; consideration.....\$ 1 00 John Dunn to John V. Day, a house and lot on the south side of January street; consideration.....1,600 00 Luther Booton to Annie Booton, undivided sixth interest in fourteen acres on Little Mill Creek; consideration.....50 00

WANTED.

WANTED—By a colored woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at this office.

SALESMAN wanted. Free prepaid outfit. One of our agents has earned over \$20,000 in five years. P. O. Box 1371, New York. 27d3t

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Ripe Tomatoes, Lettuce and Radishes; Bananas, Oranges and Apples; Turkeys, Chickens, Spare-ribs and Weiner Wurst.



The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into tea.

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GLASGOW WAYS.

Points That Interest an American In the Scotch Metropolis.

"Let me take you tomorrow to see our municipal buildings, and you will see a palace which cost several millions of your dollars, of which sum not a sixpence was stolen nor jobbed," remarked a Glasgow bailie to a Boston Herald correspondent, who was his guest.

Next morning I went to the municipal buildings—what we would call the city hall, writes this correspondent. I found the place no less palatial than it had been described to me. It is far and away the most beautiful building of the kind I have ever seen. Its marbles, its stairways, its reception rooms, are exceedingly beautiful; its business rooms are in admirable taste. The building is the palace of a king—King Demos—and no crowned colleague has a lovelier dwelling.

There were no loafers in the halls; no large jawed politicians were holding up the exquisite iron gates; no office seekers were sprinkling the yard with strong language and tobacco juice; the place was more than respectable—it was attractive.

In this palace of King Demos there are state apartments most richly decked; there are a drawing room, a danceroom, a banquet room, and I know not what, and these apartments are used on festive occasions when official citydom is expected to dispot itself to the credit of the community—which latter by one, two, three, four or more thousand representatives comes to join in the gayety.

The mayor of Glasgow is called the lord provost. He is chosen for three years at nothing a year. He is expected to live in some state and hospitality and to uphold the gentle dignity of the town. It costs him from \$10,000 to \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually to do this, as circumstances serve. Obviously it is easier for a rich man than it is for camel to enter the provostship of Glasgow. But the Glaswegians propose that if the camel be not available, then shall not the rich man have it all his own way. They talk now of endowing the provostship, so that the sums necessarily spent upon splendor may henceforth come from the public purse. But they do not propose to give the lord provost a salary. His services must be gratuitous as before.

Glasgow is a solid looking town. Every building is of stone, after the Scotch way. One rarely sees brick in Scotland. The ribs of the hills are dug out for building withal, so that a Scotch town seems built to endure. Wherever you go you find stone stairs in the buildings of Glasgow.

The difference between British building and American is not more marked than in this matter of stone stairways and brick partition walls—dwelling houses, I mean, as well as warehouses.

Deeming it necessary to prevent the construction of sky cleaving buildings, which shut out light, air and everything but ugliness, the Glasgow folk enacted a law that no building shall be higher than the width of the street on which it fronts. You can build a mile high if you have a thoroughfare as wide as that.

A capital thing they have in Glasgow which we have not. The municipality has constructed a number of bathhouses, fitted with huge white tiled swimming tanks, each holding from 80,000 to 100,000 gallons of water. The water is kept at a temperature of 70 degrees. These baths are open day and evening throughout the year. The admission to these baths is 4 cents per person. Half a million bathers use these tanks in a year. Connected with the bath buildings are washhouses where workingmen's wives do their family laundry work, having for a charge of 5 cents per hour the use of a washing stall with hot and cold water and steam drying appliances.

Heliotropism.

Heliotropism is the peculiar property shown by many plants, notably the sunflower, of always turning toward the sun. In the case of seedlings the phenomenon is especially marked. The cells on the light side are apparently retarded in growth, thus causing a curvature toward that side. Professor Romanes has experimented with an intermittent light, such as that of an electric spark discharge, upon mustard seedlings, and has found that the heliotropic effect produced in this way is far greater than that caused by the sun or any other form of light. Strange to say, however, this abnormal influence is unaccompanied by the generation of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter in plants which requires sunshine for its proper production.—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Old Will Found.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 2.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the finding of a will left by the late Elder Reuben A. Webster, in which he leaves his estate, worth \$100,000, to his wife's relatives. Just before he died he left a written request that his wife's folks receive one-third of his property and his own folks two-thirds. The finding of the old will cuts his people off without a penny, and a big lawsuit will probably result.

Confessed Defaulters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Henry Secatch and William Shafer, for the past six years clerks in the real estate office of William Flanagan, are confessed defaulters to the extent of \$20,000. Of this sum \$15,000 has already been recovered.

Killed by a Fall.

ALLIANCE, O., Feb. 2.—Arthur, the 6-year-old son of Mr. Keller of Marlboro township, fell a distance of 16 feet in his father's barn, producing concussion of the brain and resulting in his death.

The Bank of England.

Owing to the recent mismanagement of Cashier May there has been a great deal of gossip about the Bank of England. May loaned a large sum of money to his son and the bank lost consider-



DAVID POWELL.

able of it. Away back in 1894 the bank was founded to bolster up the moribund finances of the government of William and Mary, and was instituted as a joint stock company with a capital of £1,200,000, all of which it loaned to the government at 8 per cent interest. The amount of its notes in the hands of the people averages £25,000,000. David Powell is the present governor of the bank, and his salary is \$10,000 a year.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Consel Connally's Expressions of the New Zealand Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—John S. Connally, United States consul at Auckland, has made a report to the state department on woman's suffrage in New Zealand. Until 1889 plural voting existed in New Zealand. One person exercised the franchise, it is said, during the progress of an election 32 times. This person possessed property in several electoral districts. The parliament next elected was naturally liberal. The conservatives joined forces with the temperance people for woman suffrage. The succeeding election, however, showed the woman to be not conservative, but largely liberal.

The consul says of the first election at which women voted: "I went around all day from one polling precinct to another and I am pleased to record the fact that I was agreeably surprised to notice the cool and deliberate manner in which they discharged their functions as enfranchised citizens. Throughout the day the utmost good order prevailed. Not a drunken man was seen during voting hours. Women were as actively engaged in canvassing as were the men, and they proved themselves formidable antagonists to many of the old-time electioneering agents. Some of the ward politicians looked with contempt on the efforts of the ladies, but next morning woman's power was shown to a marked degree. Women voted first for men of the highest moral, social and political integrity, many of whom were not always conspicuous for ability, experience or education. Women have also shown at the ballot box that they are capable of resenting an injury and of punishing an enemy. Many of those who talked loudest and longest in parliament against the extension of the franchise were quietly permitted on election day to retire indefinitely from political life."

Fire at Prospect, O.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 2.—A serious fire broke out in Prospect Wednesday night and before the blaze could be extinguished the opera house, valued at \$30,000; electric light plant, \$10,000; Cook's residence, \$1,000, and the entire wardrobe, \$2,000, belonging to the English Folly company were consumed. There was no insurance. S. Wyatt, part owner of the burned property, was struck by falling electric light wires and seriously injured. Blaze caught in the dressing room of the opera hall as the company were preparing for the evening performance.

Louisville Bridge Wreck.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—Two government snagboats, ordered here to clear away the wreckage of the fallen spans of the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge, have arrived. They will probably go to work in a few days, and the wreckage will be cleared away and charged to the Phoenix Bridge company. The bridge company claims that there are not over 10 bodies in the wreck, but Coroner McCullough thinks that there are least 20.

Ireland and Our Tariff.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Belfast says: At the annual meeting of the Linen Merchants' association the chairman announced that, notwithstanding the McKinley tariff law, a fairly prosperous trade had been done in the last four years with the United States. He estimated that the new American tariff bill, if enacted, would result in a saving of duties upon Ulster linen goods of about £250,000 annually.

Missing Man Heard From.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Feb. 2.—Erastus Tislow of this place disappeared at Evansville some 15 months ago. Nothing was heard of him till a few days ago, when he wrote here from Springfield, O., stating that he was alive. He claims that he was robbed in Evansville of \$500, which belonged to the company for which he was working. For this reason he let no one know of his whereabouts until the money had been replaced.

To keep tortoise shell combs bright rub them after each wearing with soft leather. When they become dim, clean with rotten stone and oil applied with chamois.

Japanese cooks are the most cruel in the world. They cut every atom of flesh off a living fish piecemeal without first causing death.

BANDITS EVANS AND MORRELL.

They Are Said to Be Still Hiding Near Sampson's Flat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Examiner prints a story which, if true, puts an end to many conflicting stories of the escape of the bandits, Chris Evans and Ed Morrell, to Mexican territory. Under date of Jan. 25 the paper prints a long interview purporting to have been held with the bandits that day at Sampson's Flat. Richard Bigelow, a man well known in the San Joaquin valley and who was once engaged in business with Evans sends the interview. Evans also sent a short letter to two local newspaper men.

There is little doubt that this letter was written by the bandit. The two refugees talk freely of their experiences in the mountains and foothills in the vicinity of Sampson's Flat, and tell of several occasions on which Sheriff Scott's men were very close upon them. The bandits claim they are being well provided for by the miners and ranchers in the wild mountainous region. Bigelow quotes Evans as follows: "At present we are going to stay right in the mountains and take our time and opportunity as we please in leaving for foreign parts."

Neighboring Insurance.

PEORIA, Ills., Feb. 2.—The executive committee of the Royal Neighbors of America is in session here. At the annual convention held here last month an insurance department was added to the order covering the entire country, but operating under the Illinois law. Some difficulties have arisen in adapting the plan to the requirements of the law, and the meeting is trying to straighten these out.

It Was an Incorporated Body.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—It has been discovered that the anarchistic den that was raided by county deputies at Bowers Hill, in the Mansfield coal valley, was the headquarters of the Society of the Sons of Liberty, which was chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is called the Spirit of the New Times society, and was chartered a year ago as a protective and beneficial organization.

Fire in a Brick Yard.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Yard No. 5 of the Hydraulic Press Brick company, on Kings highway, near the Frisco railway tracks, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. The property consisted of clay sheds, drying room and two brick engine houses with all the machinery.

Rival Hotelkeepers Fight.

BALLSTON, Ky., Feb. 2.—Walter Brown, 32, and Hiram Osborne, 55, rival hotelkeepers of Northville, Fulton county, got into an altercation at the Fish House, and Brown shot Osborne in the abdomen. Osborne died in about an hour. Brown fled, but was arrested.

Death of an Ex-Consul.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The state department has received word of the death of Dr. J. F. Hartigan, ex-American consul at Trieste, Austria. Dr. Hartigan was a Washingtonian and formerly deputy coroner.

Butcher Assassinated.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2.—Martin P. Erickson, aged 34, proprietor of a butcher shop on Decatur street, was murdered last night. Some person unknown entered the shop and shot Erickson in the breast and he died in 10 minutes. No motive is known for the mysterious deed nor is there the slightest clew to the assassin.

Monkeyed With a Bottle of Powder.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Tom Wadlinnton of Newstead, a village of this county, was tampering with a bottle of powder, while returning from a hunting excursion, when it exploded, tearing one of his hands off at the wrist.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Cattle Markets For February 1.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, \$4 60@5 00; good, \$4 10@12 00; fair light steers, \$3 10@3 40; and steers, \$2 00@2 80; fresh cows and springers, \$3 00@4 00. Hogs—Philadelphia, \$5 40@5 50; Yorkens, \$5 40@5 40; sows and rough hogs, \$4 00@4 20. Sheep Extra, \$3 60@3 80; good, \$3 20@3 40; fair, \$2 10@2 90; common, \$1 00@1 50; lambs, \$2 50@4 00.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—59 1/4c. Corn—37@37 1/4c. Cattle—Selected butchers, \$8 50@4 10; fair to medium, \$3 00@2 75; common, \$1 60@2 50. Hogs—Selected and prime butchers, \$3 80@3 40; packing, \$3 15@3 50; common to rough, \$4 05@5 10. Sheep—\$2 00@3 75. Lambs—\$3 00@4 25.

Toledo.

Wheat—No. 2 cash and February, 60c; May, 64c; July, 65 1/4c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 36c; May, 88 1/4c. Oats—Cash, 29c. Rye—Cash, 50c. Clovers—Prime, cash and February, \$2 20 bid; March, \$2 40.

Chicago.

Hogs—Select butchers, \$5 30@5 40; packing, \$5 10@5 30; others, \$3 00@2 50; stockers, \$2 25@2 75. Sheep—\$2 00@3 60; lambs, \$3 00@4 50.

Maysville Retail Market.

GREEN COFFEE—\$10 a barrel.....25 @27
MOLASSES—new crop, \$1 gallon.....60 @60
Golden Syrup.....35 @30
Sorghum fancy new.....35 @40

SUGAR—\$100 a barrel.....50 @50

Extra C. W. B.50 @50

Granulated, \$100.....50 @50

Powdered, \$100.....75 @75

New Orleans, \$100.....45 @45

TEAS—\$100 a barrel.....50 @50

COAL OIL—Headlight, \$1 gallon.....15 @15

BACON—Breakfast, \$100.....12 @12

Clops, \$100.....10 @10

Shoulders, \$100.....15 @15

Beefs, \$100.....10 @10

BEANS—\$100 a barrel.....20 @20

BUTTER—\$100.....25 @25

CHICKENS—Each.....25 @25

EGGS—\$100 a dozen.....25 @25

FLOUR—Limestone, \$1 barrel.....24 50 @24 50

MEAT—\$100 a barrel.....45 @45

MAYSVILLE FARM, \$1 barrel.....35 @35

Mason County, \$1 barrel.....35 @35

Morning Glory, \$1 barrel.....35 @35

Roller King, \$1 barrel.....45 @45

Magnolia, \$1 barrel.....45 @45

Blue Grass, \$1 barrel.....35 @35

Graham, \$1 sack.....15 @15

HOVIS—\$1 barrel.....15 @15

MEAT—\$1 pound.....20 @20

LARD—\$1 pound.....20 @20

ONIONS—\$1 peck.....10 @10

POTATOES—\$1 peck, new.....20 @20

APPLES—\$1 peck.....10 @10

Apples—\$100 a barrel.....60 @70

Get the best. You will save money by doing so. The JEWEL GAS STOVES (Heating and Cooking) are made of the best material and are unequalled. Honesty and Ingenuity are combined in their construction. Try one. For sale by J. J. FITZGERALD, The Sanitary Plumber and Steam and Gas Fitter.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.